NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The following is the daily cotton letter of Atwood, Violett & Co. by private wire to C. W. Branch & Co.; by private wire to C. W. Branch & Co.; market opened comparatively steady at 4 to 5 points lower than Saturday, but the port movement for the day but the port movement for the day, but the port movement for the day, but the port points from this makes Liverpool, brought about further decline of total of 14 points for the day. A recovery of 4 or 5 points from this makes the record of the day's market. Cables said that Liverpool weakened heavily on account of a failure of a prominent Loneon house with Manchester connections, having a large trade with the East Indies. The market has remained comparatively steady here, considering all the adverse influences of weak foreign markets and heavy movement, indicating that those who have sold are ready to take in moderate profits, and this is a constant source of recovery from decilines of any moment. At the same time we have the spinner both at home and abroad giving no assistance in the way of spot demand that would give a lasting support to prices. Liverpool spot sares being 8,000 bales shows that they have failen back from 12,000 daily of a few days ago. All of this, according to our views and information, is the result of a misapprehension on the part of consumers as to what supply they are to get out of this crop, all of which we have gone over previously. The practical part of the situation now is that to all appearances is a large one, so far as can be seen by the daily movement, and while our judgment is that prices should not decline with our ideas as to what the crop will eventually turn out, at the same time it does go down, in spite of bad crop accounts, and shows how materially affected is the market by the absence of spot buyers. The movement is a very misleading one, and we give it is a try misleading one, and we give head for the spinner. However, was 4,083,041 bales, which was 575-100 per cent. of the crop of 1887 and 1888, or a tot xchange is easier, with in bankers bills at 4859 lays and 485464854 for rates, 4854644864; com-lays4824 for sixty elays for demand. Govern-State bonds dull. Rail-TOCK QUOTATIONS. Closing Bids on Oil preferred ... 7092713 r Refineries, prefid. ton and Quincy. Luck, and Western ve. Va. and Georgia.. Va. and tim. preferred and Western preferred. ners say practically, in reply, that w at and fron preferred.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET. NEW YORK PROPOSED ARTHUR.

NEW YORK Nov. 27.—Flour firm and in better demand; winter wheat, low grades, \$2.00@2.45; do. patent, \$3.40@3.65; Minnesota clear, \$2.30@2.99; do. patent, \$3.80@4.35; low extras, \$2.05@2.45. Southern flour steady and quiet; common to fair extra, \$2.00@3.00; good to choice, \$3.30@3.40. ew Settlement Ca... w Settlement Ca.... w Settlement Ca.... Wheat quiet and firmer; No. 2 red. store and elevator, 672674e.; affoat, 084660c.; ungraded red, 62260c. Options weak all day, closing 4874c. over Saturday. trading fairly active; December, RICHMOND STOCK MARKET. (ICHMOND, VA., Nov. 27, 1803,

125

116

107

50

nd City Ws, R., 1921.

and P. Common., 115 and P. div. obliga., 112 ad P. 6 p. c. guar., 135 ad P. 7 p. c. guar., 145

Organia Fire and Marine

CHICAGO.

I.L. Nov. 27.—Wheat closed after a short period of pro-ength, which followed the visible supply figures. These ion bushels lower than had

bushes lower than had and gave the trade a opening was weaker at a May and \$6. lower for i of \$6. more, later de-tand advanced 12718c., and closed nominally un-sturday.

firm at Mc. higher than se, sold up a fraction, held time, later cased off %c., as about 1-16c, higher than

ad Stocks.

day, trading larry, 68%c, 13nuary, 68%c, Corn quiet and easier; No. 2, 45@45%c, elevator; 45%@45%c, afloat. Options dull be lower, closing steady; November,

elevator; 45%-645/4c. afloat. Options dull at '\$c. lower, closing steady; November, 44%c; December, 44%c. Oats quiet and firmer; November, 34%c.; Oats quiet and firmer; November, 34%c.; December, 34%c.; No. 2 white, December, 35%-36c.; White December, 35%-36c.; white do., 36%-40c. Hay quiet and steady; shipping, 55%-60c.; good to choice, 75%-96c.; pulled, 16%-25c. Wool in moderate demand and steady; domentic fleece, 20%-25c.; pulled, 16%-25c. Beef dull and steady; family, \$12.00%-14.50; extra mess, \$10.50%-11.00; beef hams dull at \$15.50; terced beef inactive and easy; city extra, India mess, \$20.00; cut meats quiet and steady; pickled bellies, \$8.50; shoulders, \$6.25%-50; hams, \$9.25; \$70.00; middles nominal.

10.00; middles nominal.

Lard quiet and steady; Western steam closed at \$1.00 asked; city, \$8.25. Futures nominal. Refined dull; Continent, \$8.25. South America, \$8.75; compound, Pork quiet and easier; mess, \$15.90%

Butter in moderate demand and steady; Butter in moderate demand and steady; State dairy, 19@25c.; creamery, 22@25c.; Western dairy, 18@25c.; creamery, 20@274c.; Elgins, 27@274c.; Cotton seed oil quiet and easy; crude, 20c.; yellow, 35@354c. retroleum quiet and unchanged. stosin quiet and steady; strained, common to good, \$1.27461.32%. Turpentine quiet and easy at 30@304c. Rice firm and in fair demand; domestic, fair to extra, 35@374c.; Japan, 45@45c.

Molasses—roreign nominal; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, in
light demand and steady at 30638c.
Peanuts steady; fancy hand-picked, 4½c.
Coffee—Options barely steady at 5 points
up to 10 points down; November, 816,500
16.65; February, 815,90; May, 815,300
15.63. Spot Rio dull and steady; No. 7,
817,756/17.87%.
Sugar—Raw quiet and steady; fair refining, 2%c. Refined steady and in moderate demand; No. 6, 3 13-16/4c; standard A, 4 5-16/24½c; cut-loaf, 5/35, 3-16c;
crushed, 5/35, 3-16c; granulated, 4 5-16/4
4%c.
Freights to Liverpool moderately ac-

Freights to Liverpool moderately ac-tive and steady; cotton, 11-64d.; grain,

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, MD., Nov. 27.—Flour quiet; Western superfine, \$1.85@2.15; fam-ily, \$3,000@.25; winter wheat, patent, \$3.40@3.65; spring wheat, patent, \$3,900

serily for a time, later cased off %c., for the close was about 1-16c, higher than that of Soturday.

On the opened easy, but imbibed some strength from core, selling up %c., but declining with corn later.

Provisions opened lower on the excess in arrivals of live hogs over expectations and on lower prices for them. Good having later advanced prices, and when wheat became strong, the product reponded and advanced materially. The close was some higher than Saturday for fanuary pork, 74c, higher for January lard, and loc, higher for January ribs.

Si. 40%3.65; spring wheat, patent, \$3.000 d.25.

Wheat strong; No. 2 Fed spot, 65%c; November, 65%c; N

\$14.50@15.50.

Ocean freights quiet; steamer to Liverpool, per bushel, 35.574d.; Cork for orders, per quarter, 3s.3d@3s.6d.; cotton, per 100 pounds, 35c.; flour, per 100 pounds, 14c.

Eggs steady at 24c.

Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, fair, 194c.;

355% 355% 356%

27% 28 30%

Eggs steady at 24c, Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, fair, 184c.; No. 7, 18c.
Other articles unchanged.
Stocks-Virginia consol threes, 644 bid; Northern Central stock, 684; Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern firsts, 1044 bid; do. first incomes, 60 bid; do. third incomes, 634 bid; Consolidated Gas bonds, 1124; bid; do. stocks, 542544.

ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS. MO., Nov. 27.—Flour quiet nd unchanged. Wheat higher; November, 58%c.; De-Corn firm; November, 33c.; December,

Oats higher; November, 28c.; December,

28c.
Pork—Standard mess, \$14.62½; on orders, \$15.25@15.37½.
Lard—Prine steam, \$8.25, nominal.
Dry Salted Meats—Shoulders, \$6.37½; longs and clear sides, \$7.25.
Bacon—Boxed shoulders, \$7.25; longs, \$8.62½; short clear sides, \$8.50.
High wines steady at \$1.15.

WILMINGTON. WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 27.—Rosin steady; strained, \$1.00; good do., \$1.05.
Turpentine steady at 26%c.
Tar firm at \$1.00. Crude turpentine firm; hard, \$1.05; soft and virgin, \$1.70.

TOBACCO EXCHANGE. TOBACCO EXCHANGE.
RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 27, 1803.
No offerings of tobaccos at auction on Change to-day.
Private sales reported to the secretary of the Richmond Tobacco Trade to-day: Wrappers, 28 hogsheads; fillers, 53; cutters, 6; lugs (dark), 1. Total, 58 hogsheads.

The tobacco inspector reports to-day The tobacco inspector reports to-day very light sampling.
Shockos, Alleghany, Old Dominion, Shelburne's, Planters', and Seabrook's tobacco warehouses report to-day: Receipts, 31 packages, deliveries, 34 packages.
United States internal revenue collections for the city of Richmond, Va., to-day: Cigars and cigarettes, \$1,015.47; plug totaccos, \$4,033.59. Total, \$5,043.09.
A good, big break of bright loose tobaccos at Davenport's warehouse for to-morrow. morrow.

Our Mr. George T. Waddey will offer through Messrs. J. J. Wilson & Co., at auction on 'Change to-morrow, some of the linest sun-cured tobaccos which have been offered for a long time.

Registered at the Tobacco Exchange to-day: E. D. Christian, New York city.

GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE. RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 27, 1803. Offerings-Wheat, 2,654 bushels; corn white, 506 bushels; corn (mixed), 344 bushels; oats, 236 bushels. bushels; oats, 230 bushels.
Sales-Wheat, 2416 bushels; corn (white), 268 bushels; corn (mixed), 50 bushels; corn (shite), 268 bushels; corn (mixed), 60 bushels; oats, 236 bushels.
Quotations-Wheat-Longherry, 62c. to 65c.; mixed, 60c. to 65c.; shortberry, 58c. to 65c.; No. 2 red, 64c.
Corn-White, prime Virginia (hag lots), 46c.; No. 2 white, 45c. to 46c.; white (new), 45c. to 46c.; white, 45c. Oats-Winter (for seed), 34c. to 37c.; No. 2 mixed, 345c. to 35c.; No. 3 mixed, 335c. to 34c.
Rye, 53c. to 58c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC, Nov. 28, 1893.

un rises.

. 7:05 | Moon rises ... 10:37 p m . 4:51 | Day's length 9h 45m PORT OF RICHMOND, Nov. 27, 1863. ARRIVED.

Schooner Jesse L, Leach, Smith, New York, sait, Davenport & Morris. Schooner Edward Lameyer, Beal, Rockland, Me., Ilmé, S. L. Hawes & Co. schooner J. J. Reese, Griffith, Pattagoni river, hickory butts, Virginia and North Carolina Wheel Company.

Schooner W. B. Stelman, Smith, Philadelphia, coal, S. H. Hawes & Co. Schooner Annie M. Dickerson, Ginn, light, Currie & Co. SAILED.

Schooner Fanny Brown, Hardcastle, vessel Curtis & Parker, Lambert's Point, to load coal.

PORT OF WEST POINT, Nov. 27, 1883.

PORT OF WEST POINT, Nov. 27, 1888.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Baltimore, Bennett, Baltimore, passengers and general cargo.

Steamship Dorchester, Parker, Baltimore, passengers and general cargo.

Steamship Richmond, Doie, New York, passengers and general cargo.

EAULED. SAILED.

Steamship Baltimore, Bennett, Balti-more, passengers and general cargo. Steamship Dorchester, Parker, Boston Steamship Dorchester, Parker, Boston via Norfolk, passengers and general cargo. Steamship Richmond, Dole, New York via Newport News and Norfolk, pas-sengers and general cargo.

GREENWOOD.—Died, at Rochdale, near Manchester, England, Sunday, No-vember 28th, WILLIAM F. GREEN-WOOD, father of P. F. Greenwood, of

this city.

SHEILDS.—Died, at his residence, near Glen Allen, on Saturday, November the 25th, at 4 o'clock P. M., ALFRED W. SHEILDS, son of the late John N. and Anna Jane Robinson Sheilds, in the fity-third year of his age.

Funeral from St. Andrew's church THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON at 1 o'clock, Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SEAL—Died Monday, Vousday, SEAL—Died Monday, Vousday, SEAL—Died Monday, Vousday, Seal

SEAL.—Died, Monday, November 27th at 5 o'clock P. M., Mrs. ANNE K. SEAL, wife of Reuben T. Seal at 5 o'clock r. Seal.
wife of Reuben T. Seal.
Notice of funeral in afternoon papers.

OBITUARY.

Peter Holloway. The funeral of Mr. Peter Holloway, who died Sunday at his residence on Pine street, will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon. He was in his eighty-first

Mr. Alfred W. Shelids died at his residence near Glen Allen Sunday, aged fifty-three years. His funeral will take place from St. Andrew's church this afternoon

William F. Greenwood. A cablegram has just been received in Richmond telling of the death of William Richmond telling of the death of William F. Greenwood, at Rochdale, near Man-chester, Eng., which occurred on Sunday last. Mr. Greenwood was the father of Mr. P. F. Greenwood, who is manager of the horse-shoe department of the Tredegar Iron Works, in this city,

Rev E. W. Warren, D. D. Rev. Dr. E. W. Warren, formerly paster of the First Baptist church, of this city, died at Macon, Ga., on Sunday, and was buried yesterday from Tatnall-Square Baptist church, of which he was pastor. Dr. Warren was in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He began life Ell Warren, but soon gave up practice for the ministry. He was pastor of the First Baptist church, of Atlanta; First Baptist church, of Richmond, and of Macon, Ga., from which church he led colony which organized as the Tatnall-Square church. He was the pre-decessor of Rev. Dr. Hawthorne at the First Baptist church, in this city. remembered by a large part of Richmond's population.

Anne K. Seal.

Mrs. Annie K. Seal, wife of Sergeant R. T. Seal, died yesterday afternoon after a lingering illness. She leaves one son, Mr. E. F. Seal, and three daughters, Mrs. J. H. Beveridge, Mrs. O. N. Keiningham, and Mrs. H. S. Brigg.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Important Recommendations by Secretary

Morton. WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.-The Secretary of Agriculture, in his report just submitted to the President, regrets the vague character of the department organization, which he says "offers opulent opportuni-ties for the exercise of the most pro-nounced paternalism," but he adds that there are many proper ways in which the Federal government may legitimately serve the cause of agriculture. He de-votes considerable space to a review of what he regards as an anomalous partner ship between the government of the United States and the governments of the respective States for the conduct and encouragement of State agricultural colleges and experiment stations. Referring to the sum appropriated for the use of State experiment stations, he says: "This My on plan, whenever I feel an attack

appropriation is unlike any other public moneys legislated out of the Treasury of the United States, because there is no officer of the United States authorized to direct, limit, control, or audit its itemized expenditure." He suggests that the stations should be entirely divorced from the department, and the sum appropriated charged directly to them, or that the Secretary should have some power to di-rect and restrain their disbursements so as to insure a legitimate expenditure of the same. He adds that in view of rumors that have obtained credence in some of the States and territories to the the states and termines to the effect that moneys appropriated to the stations have been diverted from their legitimate public purposes, a thorough investigation should be made to demonstrate either the truth or falsity of such reports. The classified service is pronounced to

The classified service is pronounced to be defective, largely owing to the inequalities in compensation with reference to the services rendered. These inequalities he attributes largely to the appropriation acts, making statutory positions for the clerical force. He argues that appropriations should be made in gross for the elertical force, and that full discretion should be given to the head of the department in the matter of remuneration, affirming that "there can be no good reason urged against the government of the United States securing efficient services in the same manner that they are secured by the successful business interests of the country." He states that only eighty-seven of the employes in the classified service came in by certification by the Civil Service Commission, while 657 persons have been covered into the classified service of the Department by Presidential orders—118 by President Arthur, 206 by President Cleveland in his former administration, and 314 by President Harrities. administration, and 314 by President Harrison. He points out as an all too prevarison. He points out as an all too preva-lent and erroneous impression the hotton that clerks in the classified service are "protected." "That is not true," he adds, "and that tenure of office in any Depart-ment depends upon industry, fidelity and promptness, ought to be italicized in the daily routine of duties by those having authority." Secretary Morton also sug-gests that the Civil Service Commission should provide a non-competitive exami-nation for any employe covered in by nation for any employe covered in by presidential order whom the head of the Department may select, and that, upon failure to pass such an examination, such employe should be dropped from the

The work of the Bureau of Animal Inustry is reviewed in considerable detail. each one of its principal features being briefly considered. The result of the Texas fever regulations is pronounced to the highly satisfactory; but to increase their efficiency it is suggested that a penalty should attach for violation of the Department regulations by railroad com-panies transporting infected cattle. The total number of import animals inspected total number of import animals inspected the past year was 462,329, the total of ex-port cattle inspected 611,542. A further reduction has been effected by vessel in-spection in the percentage of lost cattle at sea, the ratio being for the last year less than one-half of one per cent. The law at present does not provide for the inspection of horses imported into the country, and an amendment in this reountry, and an amendment in this repection the microscopical inspection has en greatly reduced, the intention being onfine it rigidly to products intende or direct export to countries exacting he same. The microscopical inspection costs the country 61-2 per cent, of the ratue of meat sold to countries demand-ng that inspection. Careful comparison of meat exports for 1893 with 1892 shows hat microscopic inspection has not in

ary thinks it does not pay.

Further recommendations in the work
of the bureau are for legislation compeling the immediate destruction of any an mal or carcass condemned by the United work in regard to tuberculosis in co-oper-ation with local authorities until danger to human life has been reduced to a miniinspectors and assistant inspectors with the requirement of a diploma from

viewed in detail, but briefly and without extended argument. The question of for-estry comes in for some special attention, and urgent recommendations are and breat recommendations are made for more thorough and extended effort on its behalf. The completion of experi-ments in sorghum sugar is announced, on the ground that a stage has been reached when "individual enterprise can an should take advantage of what the depart ment has accomplished." On the advice of Professor Wiley some further experiane in Florida are recommended.

Investigation of the chemical character of different typical soils of the United States are pronounced to be desirable and recommendation is made for a small ap-propriation. A special appropriation is also recommended in furtherance of the work of collating information regarding the nutritive value of foods for man, such appropriation being "to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report upon the nutritive value of the

Promiscuous free distribution of publica-tions is condemned and the suggestion made that, after supplying certain copies free to libraries and educational institu-tions, a moderate price should be charged for the remaining copies,

An increased appropriation is recommended for the purchase of books for the llorary, and the suggestion is made for a law requiring the Librarian of Congress to transfer to the library of this department one copy of each work upon agriculture copyrighted in the United States. The report upon the exhibit of the de-artment at the World's Fair at Chicago s announced as forthcoming from Assist-ant Secretary of Agriculture Edwin Wil-

A review of the needs of the department for more room and more suitable build-ings concludes with a statement that ir a period of diminished revenue and de-pressed business no appropriation could be reasonably asked for permanent buildings to house the department, but it is suggested that "plans and specifications for a properly devised and durably constructed building or buildings might possibly be provided in the interest of economy at no distant day,'

CAUSE AND CURE OF MELANCHOLIA.

An Irritated Boctor Tells What He Knows About Women Having the "Blues."

"Why do so many women have melanchoila?" repeated the doctor, who has a large practice among the "depressed" and "nervous" feminine population. "Because they don't take care to avoid it. Because they absolutely disregard the rules of mental and physical well-being. Because they would rather eat what they like and suffer indigestion and the blues afterward, than to eat what is good for hem but doesn't tickle their palates. Because they'd rather sit around on down cushions than take a tramp of six miles through the open air. Because they read too much sentimental stuff.

they read too much sentimental stuff. Because they haven't enough to occupy their minds and their hands."

Then the doctor paused to take breath, says the Philadelphia Enquirer, and besays the Philadelphia Enquirer, and began again somewhat less aggressively:
"It is never the women who have cause to feel blue," he said, "who induige in blues. The women who have shiftless husbands, hard-hearted land-lords, sick bables, and all the usual accompaniments of poverty, never grow so depressed that they have to be treated for it. They are too busy. It's the woman with an adorting family, social position, and a comfortable income who doesn't find life worth living. It isn't. doesn't find life worth living. the servant giri who gets up at 6 o'clock to kindle the fire, and who slaves all day. who indulges in melancholy, but the daughter of the family who arises at 8 o'clock, dawdies over her breakfast, reads a little, practices a little, shops a little, craves excitement with all her heart, and is melancholy because she deem? have it.

coming on, is to put on my walking boots and tramp vigorously as far as I can. It is simply impossible to exercise and feel blue at the same time. Of course, a general care of the health is necessary, and work is the chief factor in effecting a cure. Every woman who has a tendency to melancholia should have an occupation which, if it doesnt entirely absorb her, will at least keep her busy. And she should give her mind up to practical rather than theoretical affairs. practical rather than theoretical affairs. She should study how to put an extra shelf in a closet, or how to stop a creakshelf in a closet, or how to stop a creak-ing door, or how to make an overshoe that won't come off at the heel, rather than the teachings of the theosophical school, or the philosophy of Herbert Spencer. Ordinarily good health, plenty of exercise, plenty of work, and an inter-est in the affairs of this world rather than the post, are the great prevent. than the next, are the great prevent-ives and cures of melancholia."

EXPENSIVE AND UNCOMFORTABLE. Houses Lumbered Up With Bric-a-Brac

and Ornamental Furniture.

"Too little furniture is bad, but too much, it seems to me, is a good deal worse," said a jaded housekeeper to a writer for the New York Ledger. "My writer for the New York Ledger. "My life is literally worn out with moving and putting in order and caring for the thousand and one articles of doubtful ornamentation and absolute uselssness with which the house is cumbered. I think that an ornament must have some excuse for being, in order to be really worth the time and trouble required to take care of it. Instead of this, we have representations of all sorts of quaint and queer things that appear to me to have no right whatever drawing-room, to say the least. Some of these days I hope to see more of what might be called see more of what might be called adaptation in the bestowing of our household decorations. The library is a good place for curiosities unless one has a special room devoted to such purposes, and they ought to be kept there instead of in the drawing-room or pariors. A cabinet with shelves might be placed in either of these rooms and filled with articles appropriate to the apartment. But how often do we find every sort of curio, from the horrible and grotesque to curio, from the horrible and grotesque to the realistic and almost indecent, arrang-ed in reception and in family rooms. of course where space is limited, one must do the best one can; but, all the same, there are many bits of bric-a-brac that would be much more agreeable if less prominently exhibited. To jumble Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all manner of articles into one place in such close. of articles into one place in such close proximity that they continually elbow each other, is like colonizing the different sorts of people under the same roof, and compelling them to live there whether they will or no. The incompruity, after these becomes painful, and it would they will or no. The incongruity, after a time, becomes painful, and it would seem as though, in their own way, the articles would quarrel with each other as violently as would the human specimens of the same species were they thus crowded in together. And what is true of brica-brac is equally true of furniture. The fancy for odd pieces sometimes runs absolutely riot, and brings about the collection of a heterogeneous assortment of furnishings, that, geneous assortment of furnishings, that, however fine they may be individually, are an offense and a weariness when they must be endured collectively. they must be endured collectively. Few-er articles, chosen and arranged on a well-defined plan and with the most scru-pulous regard for one another, are much more satisfactory to an artistic taste the choicest miscellaneous collec-that the gathering mania ever

The America Salis for Brazil.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The Brazilian war vessel America sailed to-night, and cleared the bar at II:25 P. M., heading

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

MERCHANTS' AND PLANTERS' SAVINGS BANK

Capital. - - - \$100,000

JOHN H. MONTAGUE, President, H. A. WILLIAMS, Cashier. DIRECTORS

P. H. MAYO. THOMAS N. CARTER, G. CABLTON JACKSON, LEWIS GINTER, JOHN C. SHAFER.
G. CARLTON JACK
CHARLES T. LOEBR
JOSEPH HALL,
JOHN H. MONTAGUE,
H. L. CABELL

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed.

LOANS NEGOTIATED. AD13-47 J.P BRANCE, Fres. FRED. E. SCOTT, V.-Pres.

JOHN F. GLENN, Cash. MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF BICHMOND.

DESIGNATED CITY STATE AND GOV. ERNMENT DEPOSITORY. Capital, - \$200,000.00

SCRELUS AND \$213,460.27

Collection facilities unsurpassed; items col-lected at most reasonable rates on any part of the world, especially on points in the Virginias and Carolinas. Interest allowed by special agreement. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Correspondence and business solicited.

THUMAS BRANCH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, 1101 MAIN STREET.

Foreign exchange bought and sold Let-JOHN L. WILLIAMS & SONS,

BANKERS, CORNER TENTE AND MAIN STREETS, BICHMOND, VA.

We give special attention to high-grade INVESTMENT SECURITIES. State and City Bonds Bought and Sold.

LEGAL NOTICES.

I N THE CHANCERY COURT OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

Charles J. Billups, surviving partner of late firm of L. W. Billups & Son, who sues for benefit of himself and all other creditors of James H. Peay, deceased, who shall come into this sult...

H. Peay's administrator and "And the court doth further adjudge, order, and decree that this cause be referred to one of the commissioners of the court, who is directed to enquire and

report: 3d. An account of all the debts due by the estate of the said James H. Peay, deceased, with their amounts and priori-ties, if any."

Office of Commissioner G. Carlton Jackson, 923 east Main street, Richmond, Va., Nov. 27, 1893.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 27, 1833.

The papers in the above case having been referred to me, the undersigned, to make the enquiry and report directed by the decree of which the foregoing is an extract, all parties interested will take notice that I have fixed on my office, as above, in the city of Richmond, as the place, and Friday, the 22d day of December, 1833, at 10 o'clock A. M., as the time, to proceed to make the enquiry above mentioned and the other enquires directed by said decree.

Given under my hand this 27th day of November, 1833.

Given under my band Given under my band November, 1838. G. CARLTON JACKSON, Commissione D. C. RICHARDSON, p. q. no28-tu4w Nov. 28

TIMES LIBRARY COUPON.

Our price to sander

No. 1. THE REVERIES OF A BACHELOR: OR, A WORK OF THE HEART. By IK MARVEL. (Donald G. Mitchell.)

No. 2. LAYS OF ANCIENT ROME (Hinstrated.) By Lond Macadlar.
No. 3. TILLYLOSS SCANDAL. A new work by J. M. Barnin, author of "The Little Minister."

No. 4. THE HOUSE OF THE SEVEN GABLES. By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNS.

CRANFORD. By MRA. GASEELL.
THE COMING BACE. By LORD LYTTON.

ESSAYS OF ELIA. By CHARLES LAMB.

DREAM LIFE. By IK MARVEL.
FRANKENSTEIN: OR, THE MODERN PROMETHEUS. By Man. SEELLEE

A BOOK OF GOLDEN DEEDS. By C. M. YONGE.
MOSSES FROM AN OLD MANSE. By NATHANIEL HAWTROSNE. No. 11. THE SCARLET LETTER, By NATHANIEL HAWTRORNE.

VICAR OF WAKEFIELD (Illustrated). By OLIVER GOLDSMITE.

NO. 14. TWICE-TOLD TALES. By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

NO. 15. PAUL AND VIRGINIA. By BERNARDIN DE SAINT PIERRE.

NO. 16. "STORY OF AN AFRICAN FARM." By (Raiph Iron) OLIVE SCHREINER.

NO. 17. LAYS OF THE SCOTTISH CAVALIERS. By WM. EDMONSTOUNE ATTOUN.

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diverting simplicity. 14. TWICE TOLD TALES. By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNS. 4. TWICE TOLD TALES. By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNS.

Hawthorne, the most distinctly American and by far the most popular of our writers, has given the world an undying book in "Twice-Told Tales." The stories were originally contributed to an Annual, published now over fifty years ago, and Leing subsequently reprinted, are in reality "Twice-Told Tales." They have all the felicity of expression, as well as the subtlety of thought and insight, which the felicity of expression, as well as the subtlety of thought and insight, which are the special charm of the author of "The Scarlet Letter." Each story breathes are the special charm of the author of effect is heightened by the felicities of style no less than by the imaginative genius of the author.

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is an immortal book, and has won a place for itself in the homes of almost every people who possess a literature and can appreciate the work of genius. It may, with some literary propriety, be termed an idealized Robinson Crusoe, and it has with some literary propriety, be termed an idealized Robinson Crusoe, and it has all the fascination of that renowned work. It is a book that is sure to go down the centuries, charming as well as edifying generations yet unborn. 16. STORY OF AN AFRICAN FARM. By (Ralph Iron) OLIVE SCHREINER

Under the nom de plume of Ralph Iron, Miss Olive Schreiner has written an extraordinarily powerful story, full of graphic descriptions and the most appealing pathos. The author seems to have followed no recognized mode of romance, pathos. The author seems to have followed no recognized mode of romance, but struck out a new path in fiction for herself. Her novel consists of a series of studies illustrating the wild life of an orchard farm in South Africa, and setting before the reader, with striking vigor, the problems which trouble a strong ting before the reader, with striking vigor, the problems which trouble a strong ting before the reader, with striking vigor, the problems which trouble a strong ting before and an imaginative ambition, remote from any possibility of culture, intelligence and an imaginative ambition, remote from any possibility of culture, The work, which leaves an abiling memory on every reader, is one of the most remarkable novels of the age.

17. LAYS OF THE SCOTTISH CAVALIERS.

These stirring ballads of Professor Aytoun, of Blackwood fame, have their only rival in Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome." Their popularity is not lessessed by the fact that they are to be met with in every school reader and in the ed by the fact that they are to be met with in every school reader and in the repertoire of most elocutionists and platform declaimers. Nor is popular apprecipation affected by the fact that their author, in enshrining in patriotic and ciation affected by the heroic incidents of Scottish history, takes the "Royalist" side as against that of the "Covenanters."

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19. DREAMS. By (Ralph Iron) OLIVE SCHREINER. 9. DREAMS. By (Raiph Iron) OLIVE SCHREINER.

Though unlike the "Story of an African Farm," "Dreams" has many of the characteristics which made Miss Schreiner's early work famous. The book is both interesting and suggestive, and, besides its high meditative qualities, is rich in interesting and suggestive, and horsi problems which this clever writer dethe discussion of those mental and moral problems which this clever writer delights to propound to herself and lay before the thoughtful reader. "Dreams" is manifestly the work of a rare and uncommon mind.

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